

THE PRESIDENT

Makes a Thrilling Speech to the Returned Braves

OF THE TENTH PENNSYLVANIA

At Pittsburgh Yesterday—Glowing Tribute to Their Patriotism—The Situation in the Philippines and who are Responsible for the War. An Incidental Reference to Home Sympathizers With Aguinaldo.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., August 28.—In his address to the returning soldiers of the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers today, President McKinley said:

Governor Stone and My Fellow Citizens—I am glad to participate with the families, friends and fellow citizens of the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers in this glad reunion.

You have earned the plaudits not alone of the people of Pennsylvania, but of the whole Nation. Your return has been the signal for a great demonstration of popular regard from your landing in the Golden Gate, on the Pacific, to your home-coming, and here you find a warmth of welcome and a greeting from joyous hearts which tell better than words the estimate of your countrymen and their high appreciation of the services you have rendered the country. You made secure and permanent the victory of Dewey. You added new glory to American arms. You and your brave comrades engaged on other fields of conflict have enlarged the map of the United States and extended the jurisdiction of American liberty.

But while we share in the joy that is yours, there remain with us softened and hallowed memories of those who went forth with you, not found in your ranks to-day. Your noble colonel, devoted to his men, beloved by his command and respected by his superior officers, gave his life to his country with many others of his comrades. The Nation sorrows with the bereaved. These heroes died for their country, and there is no nobler death.

Our troops represented the courage and conscience, the purpose and patriotism of their country. Whether in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippine Islands or at home awaiting orders, they did their full duty, and all sought the post of greatest peril. They never faltered. The eighth army corps in the Philippines has made a proud and exceptional record. Privileged to be mustered out in April, when the ratifications of the treaty of peace were exchanged, they did not claim the privilege—they declined it. They voluntarily remained in the service, and declared their purpose to stay until their places could be filled by new levies, and longer if the government needed them. Their service—and they understood it—it was not to be in camp or garrison, free from danger, but on the battle line, where exposure and death confronted them, and where both have exacted their victims.

Were True Patriots.

They did not stack arms. They did not run away. They were not serving in the Philippines, nor their sympathizers at home. They had not part or pretence with the men, few in number, happily, who would have rejoiced to have seen them lay down their arms in the presence of an enemy whom they had just emancipated from Spanish rule and who should have been our firmest friends. They furnished an example of devotion and sacrifice which will brighten the glorious record of American valor. They have secured not alone the gratitude of the government and the people, but for themselves and their descendants an imperishable distinction. They may not fully appreciate, and the country may not, the heroism of their conduct and its important support to the government. I think I do, and so I am here to express it.

The mighty arm of volunteers and regulars, numbering over two hundred and fifty thousand, which last year responded to the call of the government with an alacrity without precedent or parallel, by the terms of their enlistment, were to be mustered out, with all of the regulars above twenty-seven thousand, when peace with Spain was effected. Peace brought us the Philippines, by treaty cession from Spain. The senate of the United States ratified the treaty. Every step taken was in obedience to the requirements of the constitution. It became our territory, and is ours, as much as the Louisiana purchase, or Texas, or Alaska. A body of insurgents, in no sense representing the sentiment of the people of the islands, disputed our lawful authority, and even before the ratification of the treaty by the American senate, were attacking the very forces who fought for and secured their freedom.

This was the situation in April, 1899, the date of the exchange of ratifications, with only twenty-seven thousand regulars subject to the unquestioned direction of the Executive, and they for the most part on duty in Cuba and Porto Rico, or invalided at home after their severe campaign in the tropics. Even had they been available it would have required months to transport them to the Philippines. Practically a new army had to be created. These loyal volunteers in the Philippines said:

MEN

WHO OVERWORK.



It is hard for men of energy to keep their devotion to business within bounds. The spur of necessity or ambition disregards health.

Overworked men are an easy mark for kidney troubles and all catarrhal diseases. The experience of Mr. J. Brake, Petros, Ont., Canada, is well told in his letter which follows:

Dr. S. B. Hartman, Columbus, O.

DEAR SIR:—Four years ago I had a severe attack of Bright's disease, which brought me so low the doctor said nothing more could be done for me. When one of your lectures on the above disease was read to me I began to take Peruna and Man-a-lin, and found it acted just as represented. In three months I was a well man, and have continued so ever since. Seeing the good effects on me, numbers of people of this town have called on me who were suffering from dyspepsia. They have taken your medicine with the best results.

Peruna is the scientific remedy for catarrh. Bright's disease is catarrh of the kidneys. Diarrhea is catarrh of the bowels.

Write to the Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O., for Dr. Hartman's free book on catarrh, in which these things are clearly explained.

Mr. A. W. Coale, manager Gem nickel mines, Hillside, Col., writes:

"I tried Peruna for catarrh. My hearing was almost gone in one ear, and one bottle of Peruna cured me."

"We will stay until the government can organize an army at home and transport it to the seat of hostilities." They did stay, cheerfully, uncomplainingly, patriotically. They suffered and sacrificed, they fought and fell, they drove back and punished the rebels who resisted federal authority, and who, with force, attacked the sovereignty of the United States in its newly acquired territory. Without them then and there we would have been practically helpless on land, our flag would have had its first stain and the American army its first ignominy. The brilliant victories of the army and navy in the bay and city of Manila would have been won in vain, our obligations to civilization would have remained temporarily unperformed, chaos would have reigned, and whatever government there was would have been by the will of one man, and not by the consent of the governed. Who refused to sound the retreat. Who stood in the breach when others weakened? Who resisted the suggestion of the unpatriotic that they should come home?

The Roll of Honor.

Let me call the roll of the regiments and battalions that deserve to be perpetuated in the Nation's annals. Their action was not a sudden impulse, under excitement, but a deliberate determination to sustain, at the cost of life if need be, the honor of their government and the authority of its flag: First California; California artillery; First Colorado; First Idaho; Fifty-first Iowa; Twentieth Kansas; Thirteenth Minnesota; First Montana; First Nebraska; First North Dakota; Nevada cavalry; Second Oregon; Tenth Pennsylvania; First South Dakota; First Tennessee; Utah artillery; First Washington; First Wyoming; Wyoming battery.

To these must be added about four thousand enlisted men of the regular army, who were entitled to their discharge under the peace proclamation of April 11, 1899; the greater portion of whom participated in the engagements of the Eighth corps, and are still performing arduous services in the field.

Nor must the navy be forgotten. Sixty-five devoted sailors participated in the engagement of May 1 in Manila bay, whose terms of service had previously expired, continuing on duty quite a year after that action.

For these men of the army and navy we have only honor and gratitude.

The world will never know the restraint of our soldiers—their self-control under the most exasperating conditions. For weeks subjected to the insults and duplicity of the insurgent leaders they preserved the status quo, remembering that they were under an order from their government to sacredly observe the terms of the protocol in letter and spirit, and avoid all conflict, except in defense pending the negotiations of the treaty of peace. They were not the aggressors. They did not begin hostilities against the insurgents pending the ratification of the treaty of peace in the senate, great as was their justification, because their orders from Washington forbade it.

President Takes Responsibility.

I take all the responsibility for that direction. Otis only executed the orders of his government, and the soldiers, under great provocation to strike back, obeyed. Until the treaty was ratified we had no authority beyond Manila city, bay and harbor. We then had no other title to defend, no authority beyond that to maintain, Spain was still in possession of the remainder of the archipelago. Spain had sued for peace. The truce and treaty were not concluded. The first blow was struck by the insurgents. Our kindness was reciprocated with cruelty, our mercy with a Mauser. The flag of truce was invoked only to be dishonored. Our soldiers were shot down when ministering to the wounded Filipinos. Our humanity was interpreted as weakness, our forbearance as cowardice. They assailed our sovereignty, and there will be no useless parley—no use until the insurrection is suppressed and American authority acknowledged and established. The misguided followers in rebellion have only our charity and pity. As the cruel leaders who have needlessly sacrificed the lives of thousands of their people, at the cost of some of our best blood, for the gratification of their own ambitious designs, I will leave to others the ungracious task of justification and eulogy.

Every one of the noble men of the regulars or volunteers, soldiers or seamen, who thus signally served their country in its extremity, deserves the special recognition of Congress, and it

will be to me an unfeigned pleasure to recommend to each of them a special medal of honor.

While we give you hail and greeting from overflowing hearts, we do not forget the brave men who remain, and those who have gone forward to take your places, and those other brave men who have so promptly volunteered, crowding each other to go to the front, to carry forward to successful completion the work you so nobly begun.

Our prayers will go with them, and more men and munitions if required, for the speedy suppression of the rebellion, the establishment of peace and tranquility and a government under the undoubted sovereignty of the United States—a government which will do justice to all, and at once encourage the best efforts and aspirations of these distant people and the highest development of their rich and fertile lands.

The government to which you gave loyalty welcomes you to your homes. With no blot or stain upon your record, the story of your unselfish services to country and to civilization will be to the men who take your places at the front and on the firing line and to future generations an example of patriotism and an inspiration to duty.

THE NATIONAL GUARD

Of West Virginia—Its Reorganization Nearly Completed.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., August 28.—The National Guard, which has been in a state of reorganization ever since the old guard was called out to form the nucleus of the First West Virginia regiment, now lacks only one company in each regiment of having the required twelve. There are now eleven companies in each.

It is not likely that any difficulty will be experienced in completing the quota, as there are at least nine places in the state that now want to be represented in the guard. Among those which have filed applications with the adjutant general are Wheeling, Sistersville, Weston, Charles Town, Glenville, Point Pleasant, Shenandoah Junction, Kingwood and Rowlesburg in Preston county. Every one of these places has a company of men, and the officials are waiting to see which evinces the most activity before making a selection.

The places at present represented in the guard are:

First infantry—A. Elkins; B. C. Wellsburg; D. Berkeley Springs; E. Martinsburg; F. Burton; G. Fairmont; H. Piedmont; I. Charles Town; K. Galesburg; L. Morgantown; M. Terra Alta.

Second infantry—A. Bluefield; B. Bismell; C. Ansted; D. Hinton; E. Parkersburg; F. Milton; G. Huntington; H. Romney; I. Huntington; K. L. Parkersburg; M. Charleston.

Through the efforts principally of Lieutenant Colonel C. N. Simms and Lieutenant Colonel C. B. Kauffman, the brigade adjutant, the guard has already been brought to a high state of efficiency. During his brief term in office the new assistant adjutant general, Colonel A. S. Hutson, has also rendered it valuable service.

TWO WRECKS

On the B. & O. Near Fairmont—Fireman and Brakeman Killed.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

FAIRMONT, W. Va., August 28.—A freight wreck occurred this morning about 4 o'clock near Barracksville on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The west bound train arrived at the meeting point, but the east-bound did not stop but crashed into the west-bound.

Both engines were wrecked and fifteen cars of merchandise and cars filled with the cut, M. D. Cole, of Grafton, fireman, and Charles Hill, of McMechen, brakeman, both of the east-bound train, were instantly killed. The engineer of the east-bound train was supposed to have been asleep. In clearing away the wreckage a rope broke, striking a man by the name of Clark, in the head, breaking his jaw, and knocking him some distance. When he fell he broke his leg.

Passenger train No. 46 left the track a short distance east of Mannington, the engine turning over. Fortunately no one was seriously injured.

Pensions and Postmasters.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 28.—Pensions have been granted to the following West Virginia applicants:

Original—Hiram Lucy, Halloway, \$3. Original widow—Rowena Rardon, Sherman, \$12.

Special—Isaiah Fitzwater, Leander, \$12.

Increase—Draper C. Shaffer, Terra Alta, \$6 to \$8.

Additional—Joseph Marple, Elm Grove, \$8 to \$12.

Samuel H. Odell has been commissioned postmaster at Fowler Knob, W. Va., (fourth class), and Mary E. Graham has been commissioned postmistress, same place, at Graham Mines, W. Va.

Star service from Tribune to Little Falls, W. Va., has been ordered discontinued, to take effect September 2.

The following changes in the star service of West Virginia have been ordered: Route 16,194, Uniontown to Halleck; from September 4, change service so as to supply Tribune between Clinton Furnace and Halleck, increasing distance 2.37 miles.

Route 16,638, Seneca to Yankeedam. From August 24, 1899, change service so as to supply Eldorado, between Seneca and Yankeedam, increasing distance one and one-half miles.

Route 16,638, Backus to Quinlinton. From September 5, 1899, reduce service to three times a week. Change schedule days to Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, hours as at present.

Following are the changes in the star schedule of West Virginia:

Route 16,638, Seneca to Yankeedam. Leave Seneca Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 a. m. Leave Yankeedam on the days named at 7:45 p. m.

Route 16,773, Girta to Cisco. Leave Girta Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8:30 a. m. Leave Cisco on the same days at 3 p. m.

Notice to Bondholders.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., August 28.—Special Masters Spates and Bassel pursuant to a decree in the United States district court July 20, give notice to-day by publication to the holders of first mortgage bonds of the West Virginia & Pittsburgh railroad company, not extended by arrangement with said company, to present them for payment on or before October 24, 1899, after which time the interest will cease. The bonds are named at \$72.45 p. m.

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TAKES A HIGH PLACE.

Stands Well in the Estimation of the People.

Attention is Naturally Excited When Anything is Praised by People Whom We Know.

A thing that stands high in the estimation of the public, and which is especially recommended by Wheeling people, naturally excites our attention more than if our people did not praise the article. Such a thing is going on right here in Wheeling every day, people are praising Morrow's Kid-ne-olds because they cure. There is no humbug, no deception, they do positively cure, and we furnish the evidence.

We refer you to Mr. John McCugh, No. 216 Main street. He says "I suffered for a long time with disordered kidneys and was never able to get any medicine that would cure me. The pain across the small of my back would be so bad at times that I could hardly attend to my work. I seemed to be generally run down, feeling more tired in the morning when I would get up than when I went to bed at night. Some of my friends recommended me to try Morrow's Kid-ne-olds, and as they were guaranteed to cure or the money refunded, by Chas. R. Goetz, I secured some from him and after I had taken them for a few days, as the direction said, I was relieved of the pain across my back, and my general health was restored."

If you have any form of kidney trouble or nervous ailment arising from this disease, check it at once with Morrow's Kid-ne-olds. Do not wait until it is too late and then blame yourself for not listening to reason and facts.

Morrow's Kid-ne-olds are not pills, but Yellow Tablets, which is the most scientific form of preparing medicine. They are put up in wooden boxes which contain enough for about two weeks' treatment at half price fifty cents at Chas. R. Goetz's Drug Store.

Descriptive booklet mailed upon request by John Morrow & Co., Chemists, Springfield, Ohio.

ORPHANAGE BURNED.

Three Lives Lost, and Many Were Injured, two of Whom are Expected to Die—Heroic Work of the Dominican Sisters.

NEW YORK, August 28.—The entire group of buildings, with the exception of the hospital, which comprised the convent of St. Agnes and orphanage in charge of the Dominican sisters, situated about half a mile from Sparkill, Rockland county, were burned early today, and as far as known three lives were lost and many were injured, two of whom will probably die. The fire started in the lavatory at the northwest corner of the group of buildings, nine in number which faced the road to the south. It soon communicated to building No. 1, which was occupied by the older boys. The lads were quickly awakened and soon rushed to building No. 2 and in this manner word was quickly passed through the nine buildings and the sisters in charge of each soon had all the occupants of the dormitories out of bed. Among the back of the buildings a covered archway, the entrances to the several buildings, led. The fire set its way with extraordinary swiftness through this arched hallway, which acted as a flue and the flames were fanned by a northwest breeze which forced them onward in their destructive sweep.

The work of getting the children out of the building was heroically performed by the sisters in charge, ably assisted by some nurses and monitors, as well as many of the older boys. People from the surrounding neighborhood also helped in the rescue. The alarm of fire was sent by telephone to the nearest towns, but when the fire company from Piermont arrived all but the hospital building had been demolished.

All of the children were taken out alive, but two little boys, Helen Brown, aged six years, and Emma Mackin, seven years of age, died of convulsions after they had been rescued. An aged woman nurse known as Jane, is supposed to have perished in the building. All the other inmates have been accounted for. Kate McCarthy, a servant, who is suffering from shock, will probably die, and Theresa Murphy, also, a year old, is also seriously injured.

Six of the sisters jumped from the second, third and fourth floors of the building, but only one of them was dangerously injured. This is sister Bertrand, who is suffering from concussion of the spine.

Sister Marie is severely burned, and Sister Catherine had an arm broken. Sister Sienna, who assisted in the work of rescue, showing wonderful courage, collapsed after the children were gotten out and remained unconscious for several hours. Sister Agnes, who climbed out of a fourth-story window, had a miraculous escape from injury and possible death. After climbing out of the window she took hold of the swinging shutter and after swinging herself out of the building, dropped to the ground and alighted without apparent injury.

A Wonderful Woman.

West Chester dispatch to the Philadelphia Press: The one hundredth birthday anniversary of Mrs. Mary Hampton, now residing with one of her daughters, Mrs. Sarah Patrick, at Oldham, Chester county, is to be observed to-morrow in a fitting manner by the friends and neighbors of this remarkable woman. Her children, grand children, great-grandchildren, and a number of other relatives will be present.

Her mental faculties are wonderfully well preserved. For many years she has insisted upon looking after a portion of the household work, and her eyesight is good.

Mrs. Hampton was born in Charleston, Chester county, on August 28, 1799, but has lived in Philadelphia for a number of years.

She has three daughters and two sons, four of whom are living, the youngest child, who is known as the "baby," is a lively married girl, of about sixty years of age. The oldest member of Mrs. Hampton's household, a married daughter, has reached the allotted limit of three-score-years-and-ten. The other members of Mrs. Hampton's family number forty-seven, there being nineteen grand-children and twenty-eight great-grandchildren.

Though somewhat enfeebled physically by recent accidents, Mrs. Hampton is a clear and retentive as that of a young person, and her earliest recollections appear to be the strongest.

Every leading event from the year 1811 to the present one seems to have been stored away among her recollections, and in this respect Mrs. Hampton is a regular encyclopedia.

She is of a very cheerful disposition and quite happy in her great age and declining years, though a look of thoughtful sadness passes over her face now and then, as when speaking of the many friends and acquaintances of the earlier days recollections of those who have long since passed away come up before her.

BIGGER THAN EVER!

BETTER THAN EVER!

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Of Wheeling.

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